Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A Trip Among the Rangeley Lakes.

The Rangeley Lakes are famous as a favorite resort for the fisherman and hunter, but to the botanist they are not, perhaps, so well known. It was the writer's good fortune during the past summer to spend several weeks collecting in the wilderness which surrounds the lakes. There are five of the principal ones, very irregular in shape, and extending in a general northeast and southwest direction. Their outlet is through the Androscoggin River. All around are mountains, and the whole country is densely wooded. Except the little space along a brook where our camp was pitched there was not a natural clearing to be seen for miles in any direction. During the winter the woods swarm with lumbermen, and we frequently happened upon their deserted cabins. The forests are composed chiefly of spruce, hemlock and pines, mixed with maples, birches and beeches. Yellow, black and white birches are found, the white being the canoe or paper birch. Along the border of the lakes is a fringe of the white birches, which in many places have been killed by the rise in the water, consequent on the building of the dams between the lakes.

One of the first plants to catch the eye of a stranger is the *Cornus Canadensis.* At the time of our visit it was in fruit, and its red berries lent color to the roadside everywhere in great profusion. Under the evergreens on the rocks were quantities of the white stars of *Dalibarda repens,* most abundant of all the Rosaceæ. Most of the common plants of the North were there, among them great beds of *Linnæa borealis,* and the long trailing stems of *Chiogenes hispidula,* its waxen berries hidden among the leaves.

Of course the Ericaceæ were well represented. Beside the one already mentioned there were *Moneses uniflora,* two or three *Pyrolas, Gaultheria procumbens* and the other familiar ones. *Kalmia glauca* grew along the trails and in the swamps. It is lower, and its small flowers are far more brilliant than *K. latifolia,* which takes its place in southern New England.

About three miles from our camp, which by the way was on Lake Molechunkamunk, was a pond set in among the mountains, and only reached after a hard climb. Along the southern shore is a peat bog which is gradually encroaching on the pond. Here in the moss were low thickets of *K. glauca* with *Andromeda Polifolia*, and various *Vacciniums*. Scattered through the swamp were clumps of tamarack and other evergreens. The moss formed a deep carpet, with very few grasses. About the only sedge we found there was *Carex pauciflora* and this was not abundant. One could hardly take a step in the bog without treading on the half-filled leaves of the pitcher plant. This swamp was evidently a favorite haunt for the deer, for through it ran a perfect network of paths. It was difficult to get near enough to the water to determine the water plants, but with the aid of a long pole we succeeded in securing *Potamogeton Pennsylvanicus* and *Utricularia vulgaris*.

Compositæ were not abundant around our camp, the principal representative being *Solidago thyrsoidea*, which grows rather commonly along the trails. Its flowers are so large as to seem at first sight like small asters in shape. There were other *Solidagos*, but they were not abundant. Of the Ranunculaceæ we noticed only two. In muddy places along the shore there were dense patches of *Ranunculus reptans*. Its slender leaves and peculiar habit of growth give it the appearance of some *Eleocharis*, but the secret is revealed by its yellow flowers. The other species noticed was *R. Pennsylvanicus*, which was abundant in one locality.

The lakes did not seem to be rich in sedges, our collection yielding only half a dozen Carices, among which may be mentioned *C. trisperma*, quite common on the mountain sides, and *C. lenticularis*, growing in a few clumps in the sand near the shore. Of the Juncaceæ the most common was *Juncus filiformis*, though once or twice by the brook we found *Luzula parviflora*, var *melanocarpa*, growing among the stones.

Ferns were not very abundant and consisted mostly of small species, very commonly *Phegopteris connectile* and *P. Dryopteris*. The Lycopodiums were quite abundant, but not rich in species. *L. annotinum* was the one most frequently met with.

Among our chief objects of search were the Orchids. Of these we found a number of species. *Goodyera repens* was quite abundant everywhere, and on a bold point projecting into the lake *Microstylis ophioglossoides* was common. Up on the mountain side we secured a few beautiful specimens of *Habenaria orbiculata.* One of the coolest and prettiest spots we found was not far from our camp. The birches had been killed some time by the water and lay tumbled in dense tangles, so one could walk for rods on the crossed and leaning trunks. Underneath was a carpet of moss which in many places concealed a treacherous black mud. Just where this tract bordered the spruce forest seemed to be the favorite haunt for several species of Orchids. Here we found *Habenaria obtusata* growing in abundance, and with it *Listera cordata,* its stalk buried in the moss so that its outspread leaves lay on the surface. Here too, we found *Corallorhiza innata,* though a careful search proved that it was not common. These Orchids were accompanied by beds of the wood sorrel, (*Oxalis Acetosella*) common everywhere in the woods, and one of the most delicate of the wood flowers in its coloring. The only *Spiranthes* that we saw was *S. Romanzoviana* which grew occasionally in clear spaces and along the road by which we came to the lakes. Near this road we found one specimen of *Habenaria dilatata,* the only one we saw. Along Black Brook, a stream which takes its rise near the lakes, we found in places great quantities of that most showy of all our northern Orchids, *Habenaria fimbriata.*

One unused to the country is impressed with the paucity of species, though a longer search would doubtless greatly increase the list. The *Ericaceæ* were best represented in species, though as far as number of individuals is concerned nothing can compare with *Cornus Canadensis.* The Scrophulariaceæ and Labiatæ were not at all numerous, while of the Leguminosæ we did not find a single specimen, so far as I can remember. In considering this statement it must be borne in mind that it is based on collections made during a period of only a few weeks in July, and in a limited area along two of the lakes.

L. N. JOHNSON.

EVANSTON, Sept. 12, 1889.